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whole top of the head blackish and the belly and flanks bright rusty rufous. A specimen labelled Guayaquil (locality probably not correct) in the U. S. National Museum, agrees fairly well with the type, but has the sides of the belly and flanks more olive rufous. I have dedicated this new form to Dr. Harry C. Oberholser.

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### GENERAL NOTES.

**Procellariidæ versus Hydrobatidæ.**—The discovery that the generic name *Procellaria* Linnæus belongs to the group commonly called *Majaqueus* Reichenbach (cf. Mathews, Novit. Zool., XVII, December, 1910, p. 497) makes necessary a change in the family name *Procellariidæ*. On account of the adoption of *Thalassidroma* Vigors for *Procellaria* auct. nec Linnæus, the family name *Thalassidromidæ* has been used (Committee of Brit. Ornith. Union, List Brit. Birds, ed. 2, 1915, p. 281). Since, however, the generic name *Thalassidroma* has been properly retired in favor of *Hydrobates* Boie, the family name *Thalassidromidæ* must accordingly be altered to *Hydrobatidæ*, as has already been done by Mr. Mathews in his 'Birds of Australia,' (Vol. 2, No. 1, May 30, 1912, p. 9).—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

**Long-tailed Jaeger in Indiana.**—A beautiful specimen of the Long-tailed Jaeger (*Stercorarius longicaudus*), taken at Millers, Ind., November 30, 1918, was seen by me in a Chicago taxidermist's shop. Knowing of only three previous records of the bird's appearance in the Chicago area, I purchased the bird and it is now in my collection. The first record was made by Mr. Stoddard of the Field Museum and the other two by Mr. Woodruff of the Chicago Academy of Sciences (Auk, Vol. 35, p. 234). Mr. Cory of the Field Museum kindly verified its identity and as this forms the fourth instance of the bird's occurrence within our boundaries it should be of interest. It is in the immature plumage with the tail-feathers only partially developed.—NATHAN F. LEOPOLD JR., *Chicago, Ill.*

***Larus canus brachyrhynchus* in Wyoming.**—A Wyoming specimen of *Larus canus brachyrhynchus*, a male in juvenal plumage, has for many years been in the collection of the Biological Survey, in the United States National Museum. It is No. 141395, U. S. Nat. Mus., and was taken on Lake Fork, a tributary of the Green River, at an altitude of 10,000 feet in the Wind River Mountains, Wyoming, on August 28, 1893, by Mr.

Vernon Bailey. It has already been recorded incidentally (Cooke, Bull. U. S. Dept. Agric., No. 292, October 25, 1915, p. 47), but owing to its importance it seems worthy of special notice in a place more accessible to ornithologists generally. It represents the easternmost record of *Larus canus brachyrhynchus*, and the only really interior occurrence of the species in the United States. For the change of the name of this bird from *Larus brachyrhynchus* to *Larus canus brachyrhynchus* see 'The Auk,' XXXVI, No. 1, January, 1919, p. 83.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, Washington, D. C.

***Polysticta Eyton* versus *Stelleria Bonaparte*.**—Mr. G. M. Mathews has recently (Austral Avian Record, III, No. 5, December 28, 1917, p. 123) advocated the use of the generic name *Stelleria* Bonaparte for the species now known as *Polysticta stelleri* (Pallas). The term *Stelleria* is, of course, as he shows, not debarred from employment in zoology by the previous use of *Stelleria* in botany; but he has apparently overlooked the fact that *Polysticta* is not preoccupied, since *Polysticta* Smith (Illust. South Afr. Zoöl.), June [or later], 1836, does not invalidate *Polysticta Eyton* (Catal. Brit. Birds), April, 1836, a fact to which Dr. C. W. Richmond long ago (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. XVI, September 30, 1903, p. 128) called attention. It is evident, therefore, that the name of Steller's Eider should remain *Polysticta stelleri* (Pallas).—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, Washington, D. C.

**Further Record of the European Widgeon at Madison, Wis.**—On April 14, 1918, in the wide-water at the head of Lake Waubesa, four miles south of Madison, I was able to identify unmistakably a typical specimen of the European Widgeon (*Mareca penelope*) that was in the company of seventeen Baldpates (*Mareca americana*). The bird was drawn so close by my 40-power telescope that it covered one-third of the field and allowed close study.

It may be of further interest to restate the substance of a note submitted by Mr. A. W. Schorger to the January, 1918 issue of 'The Auk' in regard to the recent appearance of the European Widgeon in the vicinity of Madison. On April 22, 1917, a specimen was discovered by Mr. Schorger on the Hammersley Marsh in company with about thirty Baldpates and a few other ducks. It remained at least four days and was seen by me at close range on three occasions, the last being on the 26th. On the 28th Mr. George H. Jenkins observed a specimen, perhaps the same, among a flock of Baldpates on the Yahara Marshes ten miles distant.—WARNER TAYLOR, Madison, Wisconsin.

**A Late Record for *Rallus elegans* for Maine.**—November 22, 1909, Mr. A. G. Dorr, Bucksport, Me., collected and sent me in the flesh a fine male specimen of the King Rail. It measured as follows: length, 16.30; wing, 6.75; tail, 2.10; tarsus, 2.34 and bill, 2.40 inches. It was marked above with brownish-black and olive-brown feather edging; light throat and rufous-cinnamon, breast and flanks fuscous, distinctly barred with